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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF STATE.
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
OF Adams county.
SUPREME JUDGES.
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
OF Fairfield county.
(ROBERT C. WILSON),
Long Valley.
MATTHEW C. WHITELEY,
OF Hancock county.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
ALEXANDER S. BOYLS,
OF Highland county.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
LYMAN B. CRITCHFIELD,
OF Holmes county.
COUNTY CLERK OF THE TREASURY.
WILLIAM S. FRENCH,
OF Franklin county.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY,
OF Highland county.
ROAD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
WILLIAM LARWILL,
OF Adams county.
CHARLES BOESSEL,
OF Annapolis county.

The Rotten Borough System--

The Baltimore Convention.

It is a well established fact that President Lincoln has been working hard for the Presidential nomination which takes place at Baltimore next week. With this view he issued his last "Amnesty Proclamation," whereby he expected to gain many delegates in that Convention, and it seems his expectations have been realized. This amnesty proclamation proposes to the one tenth of the citizens or people of any State to get together and take an oath to support the war policy of Abraham Lincoln; and when they do so, they shall be entitled to form State governments on the principle of "universal freedom." This system is upon the old and ancient principle of "Rotten Borough," long since ignored even in monarchial governments, it being so corrupting and leading to so many disastrous consequences, disorganizing civil society and demoralizing in the extreme. But, it seems, says the Ohio Argus, that all the old and worn out and absolute forms of monarchy in the old world have been freely adopted by the present Abolition Administration in order to fasten its power upon the people. One-tenth of any people in any Southern State, can renounce such State, and assume all the civil authority vested in the State. This has been done in Louisiana--not by the legal citizens, but by the army of military officials, the army, the cotton speculators and others from the east. Gun Banks superintended this matter, and set the thing in operation in New Orleans. It has also been done in Arkansas, and attempted in other States. And we now begin to see the object. The other day it was telegraphed that a Mass State Convention was called for the 17th of May, to meet at Beaufort, South Carolina, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. "And that a similar movement was on foot in Florida." Now, so far as South Carolina is concerned, there are not a score of actual citizens in the whole region of that State over which the Federal authority extends. Yet Lincoln has so managed as to set his tools at work to get up a "Mass State Convention" to appoint delegates to assist him in the Baltimore Convention! Such impudent and outrageous proceedings were never before heard of. Whom will these delegates represent? Why, nobody but the cotton speculators, the negroes, the misbegotten scoundrels and their wool-headed allies. Not a real bona fide citizen, perhaps, will have ought to do with the convention.

And Florida, too, is to be represented at Baltimore. We well recollect, a few months ago, of hearing of an expedition sent by Lincoln into Florida to "reconstruct" that State, and with it he sent his favorite boy and private Secretary, to be elected to Congress. And if we are not mistaken, we also heard that that expedition failed, costing the treasury of a thousand white men, the loss of valuable stores, wagons, guns and army equipments. The capital of Florida will remain in rebel hands and so does the State. Yet we have it announced that "A similar movement is on foot in Florida." Notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's defeat and discomfiture there, he is resolved that he will have some "rotten borough" delegates from Florida. His ill advised political scheme to reconstruct Florida has cost the nation a thousand lives, over a million dollars in property, and of course he thinks that is about enough to enable him to a few delegates in the Baltimore Convention!

The Lincoln journals have estimated Lincoln's strength in the Convention to be 450 out of 514. All the "rotten boroughs" are set down certain for Mr. Lincoln. These "rotten boroughs" comprise Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida. How many more of this species of delegations he will fix up before the Convention meets is to be seen. Such base and infamous corruption is only worthy the most despotic and barbarous despotic government. No party possessing the least spark of manly honor or self-respect would submit to such baseness and demoralizing influences to control the popular will. But we suppose the Lincoln faction will have the ascendancy in the Baltimore Convention, and all the corrupt appliances will be employed to corrupt complaint or objection. Any thing to carry their end, no matter how full of setting corruption it may be. And when the Baltimore Convention has done its work and put Abe Lincoln on the track for re-election to the Presidency, in order that he may finish up the work of demoralizing the best Government then

ever shone upon, the people--the honest men of the United States--will be called on to back their suffrages for him, and do so under the pressure of military power. And we such base and infamous corruption has been resorted to in order to secure his nomination, what means too base, what tyranny too abject, what corruption too foul, can be imagined that they will not resort to in order to carry the election? If Mr. Lincoln be nominated, we have not the slightest doubt but it will be again the honest and sober wish of a vast majority of the Republican party. This we believe to be true. Yet, there is such a combination of power and potent circumstances as work as will flow him upon his party in spite of them. And they, having learned to be submissive to whatever is done at head quarters, will generally yield their better judgment, their wishes, their opinions and all, in quiet and obedient compliance to the behest of party. While this is the case in the main with that party, we much mistake the sense, the wisdom, the manhood, the independence of many men in that party, if they do not act like freemen, regardless of all the appliances of party machinery, and the taints of traitor, Tory, disloyal, sympathizer, and the like, which will be hurled at every man who refuses to support the Missouri candidate. The approaching campaign will be fraught with the most daring corruption and hold tyranny that have ever disgraced any nation. If such rottenness, corruption, tyranny are used to secure a nomination, what may we not expect to see employed to secure its triumph? And it now remains with the people who have any desire to be free, to say and to determine for themselves, whether they will be freemen, or slaves, in the future. Perpetuate the present rule, and nothing but grinding taxation, which will crush out the spirit and energies of the people, and have tyranny and oppression, will be the future of the laboring classes of the people. With a debt already of four thousand millions upon them, and increasing at the rate of three or four millions per diem, all of which will finally be demanded from the producing classes of the nation, what can any man of sense or reason have to hope for in the future, especially if the present state of corruption and thieving and robbery and profligacy be continued another four years? Is it not high time that the people bid out away their fanaticism and quelled their love for the negro? Is it not high time that they should turn to sober and candid contemplation of the realities now upon and before them? Yes--time, high time, it is time, if not done, and done speedily, it will soon be forever too late.

Out of Their Own Mouths are They Condemned.

The "Government" had been getting in no true trouble, and the promise is for more. Blunder upon blunder follows in such quick succession that it is as much as a person can do to keep posted as to the latest. The suppression of the New York papers for a few days is the latest, and if we mistake not the tempo of the people the affair will have to undergo judicial investigation.

Marshall Murray, who claims to have acted under orders from "the Government," has been indicted for kidnapping a citizen of Cuba, named Arguelles, whom the Governor of that Island wished in his power. The abduction was accomplished under orders of the Secretary of State, without law, or even the form.

The following is the statute of New York under which this United States Marshal was indicted:

1. To cause such other person to be sent out of the State against his will; or
2. To cause such other person to be secretly confined against his will; or
3. To cause such other person to be held as a slave, or in any way hold to service against his will, upon conviction, he is punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years.

This will be one of the clearest cases ever presented to a jury. The law is explicit, the evidence of the fact complete, and the accused has no defense which will stand a moment's scrutiny. The defense offered will consist of an allegation that the seizure and surrender were made by the direction of the President of the United States. But it is a point of law long since settled that the President of the United States has no authority to give such a mandate; and, in point of fact, no such mandate was in this case given, none therefore can be produced in evidence before the court. A jury sworn to render a verdict in accordance with the law and the facts cannot fail to convict Marshall Murray of kidnapping under the statute above recited.

The Abolition State Convention.

The Ohio Statesman of May 20, this speaks of the Abolition office-holder's Convention which met in Columbus on last Wednesday. "The State Convention of the Misorganization party of Ohio was held in this city yesterday. The assembly was not large, and it was made up in part--and no inconsiderable part either, of shoulder straps, cotton speculators, shoddy contractors, office-holders, office-croakers, and the like. The President, Col. Stanley, was 'in full regiments' on this occasion, there being no rebels around! He put on innumerable 'airs,' and cracked his whip over the Convention as if he were driving 'freedom' (2) for the 'Government' on some Southern Plantation.

Luther Day, of Portage County, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court for the full term. This was a sensible performance on the part of the Convention--for the Judge will now act, until after the Election, with the party that nominated him for State Senator one week after he left the Democratic! William White, of Clarke, who now holds the position by appointment, received the nomination for the long vacancy; and Horace Wilder, of Ashabula, who is also on the Bench by appointment, the nomination for the short vacancy. The Convention, professed by what we said about William Henry Smith having all the brains, and William Stanton all the hair-oil and neck-tie, had the good sense to drop the latter in connection with the Attorney-Generalship, and nominate the former for Secretary of State. Col. W. P. Richardson, of Monroe, went through with colors flying, for Attorney-General. For Comptroller of the Treasury, the light seemed to be between those who were in favor of abolishing the office and those who wanted to keep the office for their man. The latter won the race, and nominated Messrs B. Bradley, of Fulton, who has probably never been heard of before in Columbus. Philip Herrie, of Anguilla, and James Moore, of Cochen, were nominated for Members of the Board of Public Works.

John A. Bingham, of Harrison, and John P. Biehn, of Brown, were selected for Presidential Electors at large. William Dennison, David Tod, Columbus Delano, and G. Valney Dorsey, were elected Delegates at large, to the Lincoln Convention in Baltimore; and James Loudon, John T. Shryock, George B. Senter, and S. T. Worcester, were appointed Alternates.

There was a considerable anti-Lincoln element in the Convention; but those who composed it were afraid to speak out. "The cohesive power of public plunder" was too strong for them to resist, and they quietly subsided without a struggle!

The following is the Platform adopted by the Convention:

1. Resolved, That the people of Ohio in Convention assembled, solemnly renew the pledges heretofore made to the country, that they will in the future as they have in the past, sustain the Government with all their resources of men and money in suppressing the wicked and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution, the Union and the laws.
2. Resolved, That the loyal popular instinct of the people in demanding the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency illustrates the wisdom of the people, and that in obedience to it this Convention cordially recommends to the National Union Convention his re-nomination.
3. Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the brilliant success of our arms, and make acknowledgment of our gratitude to the army and navy of the United States for their past services, which we accept as a guarantee that, under Providence, final victory will speedily come, and this rebellion be forever crushed.
4. Resolved, That with just pride we proclaim the fact that in the cabinet, in the field and in the councils of the nation, the ability, fidelity and patriotism of Ohio have been prominently manifested.
5. Resolved, That this Convention hereby pledges the cordial support of the Union men of Ohio to the great measures which have marked the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and especially do we approve the pending amendment to the Constitution to make the States of the Union "all free" and all Republican--and, therefore, forever one and indivisible.

OFFICIAL WAR NEWS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24--10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following Hancock's army. The 5th and 6th Corps moved by way of Hanover station to Dericho's Ford, and the 5th Corps proceeded in effecting a crossing and getting a position without much opposition.

Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handily repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable.

Another dispatch, given in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more vivid firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy at the position attacked by Hancock. The rebels were intruded and in considerable force were repulsed. He had crossed the river, and made a desperate attempt to force his way across the river, but he was repulsed and driven from their works and had driven them across the stream.

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great. Our losses were, however, small. The rebels charged against our artillery and suffered, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 3 o'clock this morning, has also been received, which states that the enemy had fallen back from North Anna, and that we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say Lee is falling back on Richmond. Other official dispatches from headquarters say Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not yet sent them in. He is pursuing the enemy, and is storming the rifle pits this side of the river.

Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured several officers, among which was an official order calling out boys fifteen years of age to garrison Richmond.

Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Warren is marching at Dinwiddie and will be at Millport tomorrow.

No dispatches have been received to-day from Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Dispatches from Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to his respective forces.

Admiral Lee in a telegram dated the 23d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night and Saturday night, the enemy attacked our army and were handily repulsed.

A dispatch from Candy dated on the 18th at the mouth of Red river, states General Banks' troops had arrived at Sumnerpost yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day.

The army is in a better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 25--9 P. M.

Major General Dix:

"The latest from Gen. Grant's headquarters received by this department is dated at Mount Camel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is favorable. Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some two hundred prisoners. The enemy's operations will not fall short of 1,000.

Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. The prisoners captured, who are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has decided to retreat. The pursuit is being kept up by the great fatigue of the men. Still, Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

General Butler, in a dispatch dated headquarters, seven o'clock this morning, reports that Major General Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James river, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brigadier-General commanding, and was handily repulsed.

"Before the attack Lee sent a flag stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender and in case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, the property of the place would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. Gen. Wid, replied 'We will try that.' Re-enforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before they arrived. Our loss is not yet reported.

"No other reports of military operations have been received by the department since my telegram of 9-30 last evening.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

WASHINGTON, May 27, To Major General Dix.

A dispatch from General Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi River, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Colonel Bailey in constructing a chain across the falls of Red River for the relief of the steamboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public.

The army in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi had two engagements with the enemy--one at Manassas and one at Yellow Bayou--in both of which the rebels were beaten.

General Banks states no prisoners, guns, wagons or other materials of the army have been captured by the enemy, except that abandoned to him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Crossroads.

On the morning of April 8, with the exception of the losses sustained, the material of the army is complete.

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee at Wilson's Wharf by the brigade of General Wid. No intelligence has been received since my last telegram, from Grant or Sherman.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 9:30 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Magalloway Church, 10 miles from Hanover station, dated yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna Thursday night, and moved towards Hanover station, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey.

At 9 o'clock yesterday, Friday morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, crossed the river at Hanover station and Hanover town, finding there only a few rebels. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 A. M., and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, to resist any attack likely to be made upon them. The remainder of the army is in the process of crossing the river.

A later dispatch, dated 7 o'clock this morning, the 28th, from headquarters, Magalloway Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely.

THE ROGUE'S PROCLAMATION.

Its Authorship Discovers--The Author Arrested, Makes a Confession and is Sent to Fort Lafayette.

The authorship of the bogus proclamation has been traced by the Government authorities in this city to Joseph Howard, a city clerk of the New York Daily Times, and at the time of his arrest, a clerk of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The method by which the authorship of this gigantic hoax was traced to its author was most ingenious, but can not at present be made public. It is sufficient to know that it was most successful, and that while the perpetrators of swindle managed the major part of the affair most ably they still left sufficient traces of their work to enable the detectives to get at the principal offender.

THE EVIDENCE.

The evidence was found to be conclusive against the accused as early as one o'clock yesterday morning; but the arrest was delayed until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. Major Gen. Dix then issued an order directed to United States Marshal Murray, who had not yet been located, to go to the office of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and find the accused, to whom they stated their business, telling him they had the most conclusive evidence of his guilt, and that they had traced the origin of the matter to him through several different sources. Howard appeared like one thunder-struck, and as the detectives detailed point after point to him in the chain of testimony they had gathered together, he grew wilder, and at once confessed his guilt. He was immediately conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

THE PRISONER'S MOTIVE.

The prisoner's motive in promulgating the forgery, so far as his mind was concerned, was to have himself made known to his own interests. His means were limited to a degree; but he had used such as he had in the stock gambling operations in Wall street. Not being altogether in the ring, he became a loser, and saw himself on the verge of ruin. He had been induced to embark. The idea entered his mind that a well devised story, that would send a chill over the entire nation, already getting exuberant over the victories of Gen. Grant, would be sure to excite gold and stocks, and if he could manage to buy for the rise he would pocket a snug profit. To do this he was obliged to lend himself to the designs of other gamblers as desperate as himself, and even more unscrupulous; those who had a two fold object in view--first, to make money, and second, to damage the Union cause abroad. Hence the selection of Wednesday morning (steamer day) for the publication. The long familiarity of the N. Y. press and his minute knowledge of the usages and workings of the Associated Press, and the manner in which their telegraph matter was prepared and delivered, enabled him to conduct the affair most successfully. He knew that so important a matter as a "Proclamation by the President," coming in at an hour of the morning just before the morning papers came out, would be sure to excite the public mind, and would be sure to excite the public mind, and would be sure to excite the public mind.

IT WILL BE A CURIOUS FACT FOR THE PUBLIC TO LEARN--THOUGH IT MAY NOT ASTONISH THEM MUCH--THAT THE ACCUSED HAS FOR A LONG TIME BEEN AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AND THAT HIS FATHER IS A DEACON THEREOF, AND THAT HE HAS TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CHURCH'S AFFAIRS, AND THAT HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH FOR A LONG TIME.

GOVERNMENT LETTER.

Instructions to the District Attorney to Secure Indictments Against All Persons Engaged in the Lawless Suppression of Newspapers.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT.

ALBANY, May 23, 1864.

To A. Oakley Hall, Esq. District Attorney of the County of New York:

SIR--I am advised that on the 16th instant the office of the Journal of Commerce and that of the New York World were entered by armed men, the property of the said newspapers, and the premises held by force for several days. It is charged that these acts of violence were done without due legal process and without the sanction of state or national laws.

If this be true the offenders must be punished.

In the month of July last, when New York was a scene of violence, I gave warning that "the laws of the State must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the property of its citizens protected at every hazard." The laws were enforced at a fearful cost of blood and life.

The declaration I then made was not intended merely for that occasion or against any class of men. It is one of an enduring character, to be asserted at all times and against all conditions of citizens, without favor or distinction. The law is made to be obeyed, and the law is to be respected by all. Unless all are made sure in their rights of person and property, none can be protected.

The weather is clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly and in good spirits, and the army will be ready to move by noon.

Breakinridge is at Hanover Court-house, with a force variously reported at from 30,000 to 100,000. Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that after seeing Hancock's army yesterday, General Torbert captured some five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated May 23d, has just been received, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn Altoona, marched to meet forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pamunkey River, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where they look to go to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made a very strong position of timber and earth.

Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and there are no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No other dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD.

THE ROGUE'S PROCLAMATION.

Its Authorship Discovers--The Author Arrested, Makes a Confession and is Sent to Fort Lafayette.

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